COSTAGE .- THE VERMONT PHENIX is sent into all the towns of Windham County free of Postage. To any part of this state out of this County, for 13 couls per year; else where 25 couls per year-payments in all cases to be made questorly in advance.

Twenty-Ninth Vol. 1---- Eighth of New Series

LIST OF AGENTS, The elebration of Forefithers day in New York, on the 22d off., by the New England Society of West Bratilebore, a DUNKLEE, P.F. PERRY, Droseklins, C. W. STRUBINS, Daver, LYMAN BURKY, W. Dover, WM. H. JONES, Domoneraton, W. O. MILLER; West Domoneraton, S. C. W. STRUBINS, Daver, LYMAN BURKY, W. Bover, WM. H. JONES, Domoneraton, W. O. MILLER; West Halfors, A. H. TUCKER; Londonberty, CHARS, W. WHILTSEY, Searth kondomberty, J. L. PERROE; Mariporo, W. W. H.NOR; Fayetteelle, J. DUNKLER, JR. Williamsville SAMUEL, BROWN; Puttor, W. M. HOUGHTON; Saxion's River, C. W. FAIR, BROWN; Puttor, W. H. HOUGHTON; Saxion's River, C. W. FAIR, BROWN; Puttor, W. H. H. W. H. W to whom payments for THE VERMONT PRICENTY, for 1803,

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. & A. G. NOURSE, Manufacturers of D. A. A. Dours, Sashos, and Blinds, and Dealers in Limber, Mill for Phoring, Sewing, Mondings, &c., &c. Estey & Grean's Bulleting.

BitATTLEBORO, VT.

A MERICAN HOUSE, BRATTLEBORO, CHARLES F. SIMONDS, PROTEGETOR.

A T HOWE'S Picture Gallery Baguerrouppes, Ambrotypes, Sphereotypes Photographs, Pictures made at this establishment are mounted by the different settented methods and are warranted to stand the test of time and climate. Brattlebure, Yt.

PRATTLEBORO ACADEMY,
A Boarding and Day School for Beys and Young Men,
Ma, & Mas, A. E. Laxvesworth, Principals.
West Brattshoro, May 1, 1361.—#138

BILLIARD HALL, CUTLER'S BLOCK, Opposite Bereier House, BRATTLIBORO, VI., Winant's Celebrated State and Wood, Bed Taoles, with the New Style Cushion.

12 Chiefed at 10 P. M.

BUTLER & WHEELER, Attorneys and JAMAICA, VI. J. E. Butler.

C. K. FIELD, Attorney and Counsellor at r and Solicitor in Chamery.
or the Savings Bank, BRATTLL BORO, VI.

CHARLES CHAPIN, AUCTIONEER & favorable terms. Bratileboro, March 1, 1859.—[9

C. W. HORTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, No. 3 Blanck Building, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

A. STEBBINS, SURGEON AND MEthe charlesd bentist, will be in Januales from the last till the
5th, in Weston from the 5th till the 15th, and in South Londoublery from the 15th till the close of mach month. He will
treat all discusses and irregularities of Techn also insert artitical Techt in any manner desired. All work done in the best
styles at low prices and warranted against any failure in the
month. Terms cash.

MORRILL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYsectax & Sciences. Fisher's Block, Main St. Office
hours afternoons, I to 3 o'clock P. M.
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S. M. CATE, M. D., Augusta, Me.
April, 1860.—13

C. EDWARDS, successor to L. D. Salis-C. Ed. WARDS, Successful to L. H. SMIS-sucre, Book Heider, and Mandacturer of Blank Books, and dealer in all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Papers, BRATTLEHORO, VT. T. The kighest prices in Cash paid for Rays, Cotton Waste and all kinds of Paper Stock.

G. P. WESSELHOEFT, M. D.,

GEORGE HOWE, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and solicitor and Master in Chancery, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

G. F. GALE, Surgeon and Physician bore flows. Brattishers (bore flows, Brattishers, V. and down West Revers House.

Officer No. 9 Grantes Row, directly appeals Brattishers (v. 2nd. As experience has enforced upon some of the most eminent officers of our army, and

and Surgeon. [Removed from Fayetteville,] Resi- Dr. Child. in Green Street. Office in Fish's Block, Main St. The than

RETTING, CABINET MAKER AND Carver, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Cartom made Furniture. Picture Frames of all descriptions at wholesale and result. Curving and Repairing Furniture done at short order, and all work surranted to give satisfac-tion. Corner Main and High Streets. Sign American Eagle.

Furniture, Japan and Common Tin Ware.
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KITTREDGE HASKINS, Attorney and Connector at Law and Seliciter in Chancery, Williamsville, vt.

G. MEAD, Attorney and Counsellor the present condition of temperature in the Courts of Vermont and New Hampshire. Active or true ETNA First Insurance, Company My, and Windown County Midwal de. Also Agent to procure Pensions, and Bounty Land. Commissioner for the States of New York and New Hampshire, California and Noisary Public.

AT ORSE

MORSE & NASH'S Livery Stable, in the rear of the Brattleboro House, Main Street,

DOST & PEARSON, DENTISTS,

atternal Toeth. Also, invert tenth on G A, Platina, Rubber or Silver Plate,—use Electricity in catacity toeth, and treat terest trend actions in catacity toeth, and treat treat actions of the internal reath successfully.

June 11 it sellones marry opposite the Congregations Church—former residence of the late G. C. Hatch, C. Ha

The Vermont Phanix.

VOL. XXIX.

At the celebration of Forefethers day in New | Ricc. Fletcher, Labarce, Leavitt and others, were allowed to go about the city, Mr. Hurd

Much greater than one whom the Pope had aumointed;
Thought Satan, than surplices purer and whiter,
And a mite of God's grace of more might than a mitre.
If their faces were long, their endurance was longer;
With projudice strong, the head-ark alple stronger.
If a sould on their weather-worn forcheads might lurk,
Remember their labor wan't footbar work!
They might well be allowed an occasional frown
Who brought Freedom up and the wilderness down;
A solenn demeaner were surely their right,
Who had Nature, and Satan, and Indians to fight.
That the men had their faults, there's not the least
doubt;

doubt;
But let Vigilance carefully search them all out,
And let Prejudice doubt the figures—and then
You still have remaining such models of men
As the world never saw, and will never see again!
Let their exemies dwell on their faults as they may

As the word noter say, and will so grace again?

Let their eremies dwell on their faults as they may,
Be it outs to remember their virtues make.

Let no man forget how they suffered and fought?
For freedom of conscience, and feedom of thought;
Let us never forget how they tolled for the prize,
Which now, our own berlings, gladdens our eyes;
Wherein we behold a "meeting-house" spire—
An academy deme, or a factory fired
Wherever true Progress, in matter or mind,
Leaves Indolence standily gazing behind?
While she drives through the earth her imperial team,
O'er pathways of iron, with herses of steam;
And long ere you hear her charlets humming.
Bills the lightning proclaim, "Clear the track! she is
coming!"
There, see! up aloft, with his hand on the rein,
There's a soleum old Puritin guiding the train!
Forgive his faults, like a generous man,
You rival his possibles and strength—if you can!

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY C. N. DAVENPORT, Attorney and Country of the Vermont State We had an interview vesterday with Samuel D. Hurd, of Bangor, Maine, Second Lieutenson, vr. Temperance Society, for the year 1861, was holden at Brandon, on Wednesday, the 18th of December, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M .-Agent to sell Real Estate. Applications from this sust theoring towns will be attended to at short notice and on Kittredge, invited Rev. Dr. Child of Castleton to open the exercises of the meeting by prayer, who invoked the Divine blessing in an earnest

and impressive manner.

The Constitution and proceedings of the last mual meeting were read by the Secretary, Rev. J. W. Chickering of Springfield was

hosen Assistant Secretary. On motion, the following committee were appointed by the Chair On Overtures.—Me-sis, Barret of Rutland, Ex-Gov. Fletcher of Cavendish, Dr. L. Shel-don of West Rutland, Rev. Mr. Chickering of Springfeld, and Rev. Dr. Child of Castleton.
On Nominations.—Mr. B. W. Burt of Castleton, Rev. Dr. Aikes of Ratland, Rev. Mr.
Cushman of Orwell, Messrs, W. A. Burnett of

Rutland and James Rice of Pawlet.

To Fix the Place of Next Meeting.—Messrs.
Burnett of Rutland, Ex-Gov. Fletcher of Cav-

April, 1880.—13

E. J. CARPENTER, Dealer in Magazines and Periodicals, subscriptions received for the Principal Newspapers and Magazines, and forwarded by Mail se otherwise.

Burnett of Rutland, Ex-Gov. Fietcher of Cavendary and Chickering of Springfield.

On Procuring Manuface.—Messrs, Burt of Castleton, Burnett of Rutland, Marsh of Brandon, and S. D. Winslow of Pittsford.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Child, all friends of P. M. FORBES, ATTORNEY temperance are invited to participate in the deliberations of this meeting. Adjourned to half past six this evening.

Also, Agent for the Atlantic and Recallegham Mutual Fire temperance Companies.

Upon assembling in the evening a large nu-After listening to an excellent performance of the quartette "We will Conquer," the Re-port of the Executive Committee was read and

then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Seaver of Rut-land. After another appropriate offering from the choir, the following resolutions were intro-duced by the committee on Overtures, and after

discussion, in which Messrs, Child, Winslow, Aiken, Walker, Kittredge, Ames, Howe, War-ner, Burnett, Cushman, Bishop, Fletcher and Burt took part, were adopted. Resolved, That the illustration of the evils of intemperance, and its effectual remedy as exhibited in the military experience of the year, ought to awaken us to greater activity and ef-

H. N. HIX. Attorney and Counsellor will trivial and Solicitor in Chancery. The N. THENN INVESTMENT SOLVEN TO A NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF A NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

N. THORN, DRUGGIST & APOTHE.

CARY, opposite the Post Office, REATTLEBORO, VT.

J. H. STEDMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND Baying had a professional especiance of nearly thirty years, and being familiar with the several systems of practice in years at the present day, by S. hoppes to adapt his treatment to the demands of such individual case. —2

greatest importance to its highest welfare and efficiency—

Resolved, That a suitable memorial prepared and sent to Congress, and also to Gen. McClellan, urgently asking the adoption of such legislation and such action as their wisdom can provide to make the exclusion universal. The committee designated to prepare the memorial, under the last resolution, were Hon. vide to make the exclusion universal.

The committee designated to prepare the memorial, under the last resolution, were Hon.

W. C. Kittredge, Rev. Dr. Labarce and Rev. The thanks of the society were then presented to Rev. Mr. Seaver for his very able and

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at

Society met according to adjournment, the resident in the Chair. After prayer by Rev. J. H. & W. H. ESTERBROOKS,
Nanufacturers and Dealers in Empire State, Victor,
Stowart's and Genome Valley Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box
Stores and Hot arr Farnaces.
Also, Closes, Cultivators, Boad Scrapers, Charins, Iron
State, Russia and English Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Stove
Farniture, Japan and Common Tin Ware.

Statements were then made by Messra, Bur-

Upon assembling at half past one, the committee on fixing the place of next meeting reported Bellows Falls, provided that the Executive Committee shall have power to change any

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: JAN. 2, 1862.

were adopted:

In order to have temperance in the army, we must have it at home : Therefore,

State be urged to embrace the present season had been pressed into the rebel service. State be urged to embrace the present season to diffuse more widely the principle of total abstinence throughout the State. Also,

Recolved, That we doem it highly desirable that the friends of temperance direct particular attention to the recruits for the army.

Whereas, temperance—abstinence from all that intexicates—is recognized, both by its enember of his connection with the war.

mies and friends, to be the true principle; Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of temperance men, throughout the State, to actively support and vote for the temperance Commissioner nominated in their respective

occasion of our present anniversary.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due, high civil and military positions, which they co-

and are hereby most cordially tendered to the cupied when they consisted to destroy our citizens of Brandon for their hospitalities, so Union and free institutions. Most of the neal-

Interesting Statements of a Returned Prisoner—The Brutal Manner in which the National Prisoners are Treated—Reported Eacaps of Col. Corcoran.

dred prisoners who were confined in the City Jail which was burned during the late confiagration, the prisoners making their escape by jumping from a small window, the only one jumping from a small window, the only one all their private property is the rebel states or which was not barred. Mr. Hard was shot that could be seized on the seas or lakes or through both legs at Bull Run, and was also wounded in the side. He was taken to Manas-ses, where his wounds were dressed, by a rebel surgeon named McWilliams, from Maryland, this the conspirators deliberately planned, while and confined in Edwards' tobacco wharehouse, from which they were taken to Charleston—about four hundred of the whole number being confined in Castle Pickney, and the remainder, about four hundred, being sent soon after to the City Jail. The jail was a large brick building on Broad street, and nearly all the prisoners were in a large upper room, the windows of which were barred and closed with iron shatters, except one small one overlooking a very marrow street in the rear of the building. Mr. Hurd states that the fire broke out, as nearly as he could judge, in a gas-honse, next door to a sash and blind factory, and that its pread will be great rapidity. Great efforts were made to extinguish it, but without the slightest effect. The engines, worked by negroes and whites, seemed utterly powerless, and the flames spread finally to the jail, the roof of which was on fire. No movement was made to let the prissoners out. The guards wangle states and configered and closure dealing million of dollars of debts due from robel states and corporations, and from rebels to loval and remainder, and promote really and pursonalty so seized and configered million of dollars of debts due from robel states and corporations, and from rebels to loval and remainder, and trained and configered and collars of debts due from robel states and corporations, and from rebels to loval and remainder, and pursonalty so seized and configered million of dollars of debts due from robel states and corporations, and from rebels to loval and results and configures. In addition, private realty and pursonalty so seized and configure in tillon of dollars of debts due from robel states and corporations, and from rebels to loval and configured and configure oners out. The guards usually stationed around the building were away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. Hurd states that Col. Corcoran was the first one to leap through the window, exclaiming as he went out, "Here goes for Beaufort or the North." Hurd was the next, and as he struck upon the pavement, he says half a dozen others came upon him, and the whole room was speedily emptied of its inmates. They spent the night in the vicinity of the flames, keeping together as well as they could—many of them being severely wounded. They had nothing to eat and nothing to drink, except some liquor which a portion of their number got from the cellars of houses from which the release, and all the public domain of rebel states and all the property of rehel corporations, banks, railroads, and all the existes of private provide and property of the confidence of the public domain of rebel states and all the property of rehel corporations, banks, railroads, and all the existes of private property of the positive depths and rights occupants had been driven by the fire. At got from the cellars of houses from which the occupants had been driven by the fire. At about 10 o'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their g my those of them who did not move quickly enough. One of the soldiers told the sergeant of the guard that Col. Corcoran was missing. His reply was perhaps he was burned—if not, he must be hunted up. Mon were sent to look after him. At 2 o'clock the whole squad of prisoners were driven to Castle Pickney again, where they were left in the open court-yard through the whole of that day and the tollowing night, without shelthat day and the following night, without shelter of any kind, and with no other clothing than that is which they made their escape. Col. Corcoran was not in Castle Pickney with the rest of the prisoners, nor had Mr. Hard been able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. In the transfer of the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners or had Mr. Hard been any other way, as the President cannot singly be expected to take so vast a responsibility and labor.

able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. He thinks it probable that he made an effort to escape to Beaufort. On Thursday Hurd and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named Frank Tunes, of New York, Nighedson, of Vermont, and McBrien, O'Brien, Wilson and Millot, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South, nor to reveal anything they might have learned there. They were all put into a railroad train and taken to Rüchmond, and thence to Norfolk backets and also from individual rebels. Such high powers, they allege, cannot be safely intrusted to any inferior civil or military functions. and taken to Richmond, and thence to Norfolk

—having nothing to cat or drink on the way.

From Norfolk they were sent under a flag of truce to Fort Mouroe, and thence to Washington. Mr. Hord says that the treatment of the prisoners has been brutal and infamous. Their allowance of food was a quart of oatment, with three pints of water a day—and they were constantly exposed to the scoffs, jeers and insults of the mob. At Richmond they were required to do picket duty part of the time, and to shoot

REPLEED CANNON. of the mob. At Richmond they were required to do picket duty part of the time, and to shoot any prisoners whom they saw looking out at a window. Hurd was in this way wounded in the neck, and a fellow prisoner from Maine, named Daggett, was killed. Mr. Hurd states that among the prisoners removed from Richmond to Castle Pinckney early in September was a Mr. Hurlbert—and from his description of his personal appearance we are inclined to think it is Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, tormerly coultink it is Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, tormerly coultink it is Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, tormerly coultink it is Mr. W. II. Hurlbert, tormerly coultink it is Mr. W. II. Hurlbert, tormerly coultink it is Mr. W. II. State Pinckney and not be seen to be a content of the put one ten-inch shell fairly in her hull, and it was found necessary to haut the vessel off, her own smooth-bore guns being unable to do the enemy enough injury to

in the react of the freathbore House, Man Street, Brattlebore, and the freed should they deem it to be necessary to ther place should they deem it to be necessary to the place should they deem it to be necessary to the passers of the fact of the property of the passers of the fact of the property of the passers of the fact of the property of the passers of the fact of the property operate being and rest to property of the passers of the fact of the passers of the fact of the property operate being the passers of the fact of the property operate being the passers of the fact of the property operate being the passers of the fact of the property operated by the passers of the fact of the property operated by the passers of the fact of the property operated by the passers of the fact of the passers of the passers of the fact of the passers of the fact of the passers of the passers of the fact of the passers of the fact of the pas

says there were abundent evidences of Union sentiment. Very many met and shook hands order to have temperance in the army, we with him, declaring themselves Union men, and one person, whose name he gave us, told him Resolved. That the friends of the cause in the that half the troops there were Union men, but

DEALING WITH REBELS,

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY. From the N. Y. Independent.

The Southern rebellion is gignnic in all its Counties.

Resolved, That we recognize in the American Temporance Union, a Temporance Newspaper of great value, one which should reach every household in our State, and that it be furnished to each member of the Society the ensuing year.

The Southern rebellion is gignnic in all its aspects. Milton's rebellion in heaven was that great man's conception of a rebel movement in leaven's angolic heats, and of the ejection from bliss of celestial agreates. They became fallen angels. If the great partiet poet had seen our gignnic uprising egainst the most free and began. to each member of the Society the ensuing year.

Resolved. That it is the duty of each member of the Society present, to circulate the Constitution, and obtain members, and that we will take the same to our homes, and use our bost efforts to obtain signatures, returning the names to the Secretary.

gigantic uprlating engines the most free and being government on the earth, he would have stamped Davis, Floyd, Lee, Becauregard, Man-ty, Breckluridge, Cobb & Co. as disciples of this fallen angels, so attoendous are their printed villatines. A short description of their flendish exploits will prove their relationship to the eviles cast from heaven's battleefforts to obtain signatures, feeting annes to the Secretary.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our most ments for insurrection against our heavenly cordini thanks to the Brandon Union Glee Club for their appropriate music, furnished on the matter of our present anniversary.

ship to the eviles cast from mavees uniterments for insurrection against our heavenly Father, who had made and blessed them. The matter properties and the leading release and had clevated them to the leading release and had clevated them to citizens of Brandon for their hospitalities, so generously tendered and enjoyed by us, during our present anniversary. Also, to the several our Constitution and Government, have by Railroads of Car State, for passing us to and from this meeting, for fare one way, WM. C. KITTREDGE, President.

B. F. WINSLOW, Secretary.

Rev. J. W. CHICKERING, Ass't Secretary. tor. This plan contemplated the assassination of our excellent Presi lent Lincoln, at the time

same evil stamp. In addition it was destined by the conspirators in Congress by falsehood to drive the South into rebellion, while they would D. Hurd, of Bangor, Maine. Second Lieutenant in Co. C. of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, who was hadly wounded and taken

Volunteers, who was bailly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Buil Ron, and who reached this city vesterday on his return from of wrong, all the public forts, custom-houses, houses for the sick or infirm, our sub-treasuries, houses for the sick or infirm, our sub-treasuries. Charleston. He left that city on Thursday the louses for the sick or infirm, our sub-treasurite 12th inst., having been one of some three hunsels, navy yards, public domain, ship-yards, dry docks, our United States Treasury, mints, and the debts due to loyal American citizens, and on named McWilliams, from Maryland, this the conspirators deliberately planned, while were afterwards removed to Richmond, not a single oppression could be charged on the rs out. The guards usually stationed around dollars of debt, and all the stocks, state and

naval engagements. A little steamer on the Mississippi, possessing both these, but lacking size and strength, and having but one or at the most two guns, proved herself a very formidable foe for a whole fleet; and, playing at long bowls with two of our finest frigates with perfect impunity to herself, forced them to run feet impunity to herself, forced them to run

Colonel Brown speaks well of the Parrott tion within two weeks, and the significant preparations in the army in front of Washington, great weight. We trust that he will at once

improvements in fire-arms, a writer on War and seek a general engagement, and adds:—
seems to think horses are losing value in battle.
He says:—Let the horse be ever so swift, the the comeal bull is too much for him. A charge of cavalry upon a body of properly armed infantry bids fair to be henceforward impossible. Two bundred yards has been fixed by the best authority as the proper charging distance, and in by-gone days it was only at two hundred yards that the fire of a square began to tell, and saddles to be empted. But now-a-days the iron rain patters on the horsemen before they get within half-a-mile of the foe. If they quicken their pace to close, the maddest charge will not bring a dragoon house on the bayonet in less than three minutes, and when he arrives, he is blown and disabled. 'When he arrives'-if he arrives, we should say; for even in traversing eight hundred yards at the top of his speed, he receives half a dozen vollays from

es it, may possibly know: A politician who had struck pretty high at first, but who tailed of success at every point, found himself a little time since very hard phaned for cash, and was found by the administration to be not only a very seedy individual; but a very great bore. The President endured until he could endure no longer. One day as a Cabinet meeting was about to break up, the President called his Secretaries to attend to one thing more. "Gentlemen," quoth he, "some placed under the control of the chief quartertung must be done for this man, Johnson.—

He hasn't got money enough to get out of town with; and if he had he wouldn't go, unless the rebels began to shell the place. He's got to be maintained somehow; now about 10 purposes.

Mr. Soward shook his head. Mr. Chase had nothing. Mr. Blair had long since disposed of the subject. Mr. Smith had no employment;

promotion in the language of the gaming table!
"Play your cards well," said the eld gentleman, is supposed to have smiled at the naicele of the | sinking

away.

That sailing vessels are useless for blockathing purposes is very ovident; the Secretary of the Navy provided as quickly as was possible all the steamers that could be got, and in his letter. Unless all the signs fall, the armies of the states that a letter that the states of the states. all the steamers that could be got, and in his report he states that a large number of new steam gunboats are nearly ready for sea. These gunboats are nearly ready for sea. These gunboats are of light draught, and will be armed we understand, with one or two heavy rifled guns each. The gunboats are likely to be of much greater service for our navy, which is intended for defense rather than for offense, than the huge hundred gun ships to build and keep which exhausts the revenues of England and France.

Colonel Brown speaks well of the Parrent

great weight. We trust that he will at once receive the supply of these guos he asks for. Cairo, and Green river, all points to a simultance and had guns to be depended on I could have silenced most of the enemy's and hatteries and the guns in Barrancas," he says. He ought to have the proper cannon at once—N. F. Ers. Post.

Angument against Cavaliny.—With the Argument against the silenced profess to expect to be attacked—they no lenger talk about making an advance themselves, which is significant. The Richmond Dispatch predicts that the affair at Draine-ville will induce the federals to advance and seek a resignal engagement, and adds:—

practiced sharp-shooters. To send cavalry on such service will, we may safely predict, hence-forward be considered madness. The fort-soldier has a swifter messenger in his cartouch-box than the fleetest hussur."

AN 1812 WAR STORY.—The following we believe has rever seen print. Ogden Hoffman used to tell the story. He was in the great fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere, and said that as the British ship came sailing down on them, as they heard the sharp orders, when the guns were run out, and the men could be seen ready with their matchbocks and the North, must be to precipitate the latter in whatever action it may have been preparing against the South, during the last few months. as officer came in haste to Capt. Isaac Hull and against the South, during the last few months asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the asked for orders to fire. "Not yet," was the quiet response. As they came still nearer, and the British vessel poured in her fire, the first Licutenant of the Constitution came on the peop and begged permission to return the broadside, saying that the men could not be restrained much longer. "Not yet" was the indifferent reply. Still nearer the British ship came, and the American prisoners, who were in the cockpit of the Guerriere, afterwards said that they began to helieve that their own countrymen were afraid to measure their arounds. trymen were affail to measure their drought with the enemy, and this thought gave them more pain than the wounds which some of them were still suffering from. In a moment after the Guerriere rode gallantly forward, showing her burnished sides; and as the swell carried ber close to the very muzzles of "Old Iron-sides," Capt. Hull, who then was quite fat, and dressed in full tights, bent himself, twice to the deck, and with every muscle and vein throbbing with excitement, shouted, "Now, boys, pour it

claimed came throu h an eminent banking ty of the weather, house known as the firm of "Belmont & Co."

s a fact, or is only some one's way of explain- the attempt. Major Glover has just returned from a scout in Camden county, with ten wagon loads of respondent of the Boston Journal, who furnish-subsistence, a rebel captain and 13 men, who

for an answer to the President's question.
"Well," said Mr. Cameron, "I don't see but

THE WAR.

their troops in Kentucky, for an attack in force upon our army under Gen. Sydney Johnson. From all the indications in that quarter, a grand engagement within a few days seems unavoidable. Thus circumstances all combined to bring about two great engagements on either side of the All-ghanies, which, but for the relations of Great Britain to the North, would be decisive of the war. If the South should be beaten on both fields, she could hardly expect for some time to get together two armies of any magni-tude, and would have to depend altogether upon the virtues of a Fabian policy, and a general system of skirmishing against the enemy. If the South, on the other hand, should gain both battles, the North would be compelled to desist from accressive from aggressive measures for such a length of time as it would require to organize and pline other new armies. Considering the low state of the exchequer, the period required for this purpose would be so long that a virtual suspension of forusion would be the result, and the South would be enabled to carry invasion to their own doors. Such an invasion, though only partially successful, would virtually end the AN 1812 WAR STORY .- The following we war, especially if it resulted in stampeding th

Affairs in Missouri. The following resume of the recent military operations in Missouri is obtained from a reliable source :

Within the last two weeks the Union army has captured 2500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1200 horses and mul 1100 stand of arms, two tons of powder, 100 wagons, and an immense amount of commissa-ry stores and camp equipage. A large foundry into them." That broadside settled their opponent, and when the smoke cleared away the Commodore's tights were seen to be split from the Missouri, including ferry boats, have cannodore's tights were seen to be split from casts and sholls, most of the rebel craft on the Missouri, including ferry boats, have been destroyed or captured. A pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and Gen. THE CARFER OF A VILLAIN.—The Skaneatelas Headered, last week, gives the upshot in
the case of an imposter, a young Englishman
by the name of Nurse, a resident of that village, who some months ago, it was announced,
had inherited a handsome property by the demise of a relative in England, and that with it
had descended a title which was to fall upon
him under the style of "Sir James Burdett
Nurse," "Captain of the Queen's Own Guard,"
Ke.

The young pobleman has flourished gaily in
the best of society of Skaneateles for some The young nobleman has flourished gaily in the best of society of Skaneateles for some months. He formed the acquaintance of the daughter of a worthy citizen of English descent, courted and married her. They made a grand weding tour, returned to Skaneateles, took elegant appartments at the Lake House, set up an "English cab," and flourished generally in grand style.

Occasionally, "Sir James" made a flying trip to New York to look after remittances which he claimed came through an engine for some stant motion, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

claimed came throu h an eminent banking house known as the firm of "Belmont & Co."
On the 4th inst., he made one of these visits,—the last, as he took his "portable property," his wardrobe, and has not since been heard from.

The ceecks he gave to his personal friends, just before be decamped, have been dishonored; a forged note, for several hundred dollors, hears his father in-law's name; he is indebted to many of the business men, tradesmen and farmors of Skaneateles. His young wife, cheated, broken-hearted and disconsolate, has returned to her father's house, with all her bright visions dissipated. Nurse has proved himself an adorit and successful swindler and imposter.

The damage done to the North Missouri and St. Joseph raiload, has been greatly exaggerated. Repairs are being rapidly made, and both the North Missouri railroad and telegraphic wire were to be in working order to Wellsville Friday night. Ten bridge burners have already been shot, and 50 are in close confinement to be summarily dealt with under Gen. Halleck's stringent orders. It is confidently expected that our moving columns will as effectually, in a few days, break up bridge will be shown the scoundrels. Gen. Halleck's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge emphatic orders with reference to all bridge

left Price's army since his retreat commenced.
Gen. Pope's official report of his expedition
in Central Missouri, has been received, but contains nothing important which has not previous-

ly been reported. In accordance with orders from Gen. Halleck

aded, and probably for all time. The stone fleet has done ite work. Sixteen old hulks, and so everybody turned to the War Secretary laden with stone, have been sunk in the main channel leading to the harbor. They were not "Well," said Mr. Cameron, "I don't see but we will have to let things take the usual course. I'll make him a paymaster!"

placed straight across, as in other cases where the experiment has failed, but in three rows, with special reference to the fact that the inland Very charming is simplicity—especially in boys and girls. Was there ever a prettier example of an unsophisticated mind than that of the young curate who didn't know what the rector meant when he talked of ecclesiastical on the appreach of the fleet, destroyed the greation of new channels. The Charlestonians, on the approach of the fleet, destroyed the lighthouse on Morris island by blowing it up. They evidently thought it a fleet o war vessels about to enter the harbor. Their destruction "and you'll come to be a bishop some day."

"Ah! that's my misfortune," replied the curate,
"I dan't know how to play cards!" The rector

to anyhody, as it will not be needed again. "I sinking of the fleet was intra tell to Capt. Charles H. Davis, formerly chief of a hydroTERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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graphic party on the coast survey, and ever since more or less intimately connected with it. When, in 1851, an appropriation was made by the federal government for the improvement of Charleston harbor, and at the request of South Carolina, a commission of navy and army officers was appointed to superintend the work, Capt. Davis was one of the commission, and for three or four years was engaged in these operations. operations

Over the bar at the entrance of the main Over the bar at the entrance of the main ship channel, is a narrow passage, through which vessels may carry sleven feet at low water; about seventeen at high water. This is the place that Capt, Davis has filled up with the stone fleet. No other channel now existing will be closed, at least for the present; for if such a plan were carried too far the formation of a new channel would be inevitable. Moreover, for the purposes of the blockade, the obstruction of the main channel is entirely sufficient. Maffit's channel is so difficult that the Nashville failed in an attempt to escape by it. cient. Mathit's enamed is so difficult that the Nashville failed in an attempt to escape by it, although made at daylight and with two pilots on board, and if it should be rendered more easily navigable in any way, it can be effectually blockaded by a force which is unable to watch that and another exit at the same time. And as to sinking vessels in the narrowest portion of that channel it would only be done by first silencing the batteries on Sullivan's island, if

hot Sunter itself.

There was excellent weather and the difficult job of sinking the vessels in the right position was accomplished with the most perfect success. The masts and rigging were then cut away and The masts and rigging were then cut away and set affoat, and the work was done. There was a rebel steamer in sight, watching the operation, but it did not approach near enough to interfere. A letter from the Cahawba, accompanying the expedition, says:—"All the operations of the fleet were in full sight of Moultrie, Morris and Sullivan Islands, and Sumter, but not a man cou d lift a finger to imperil or arrest them. The fire which swept the streets of half the city was a trivial misfortune compared with this final disaster. Its distant results it is impos-sible to foretell with certainty, for it is neces-sarily an experiment. An effort to blockade a tidal harbor like this, presented a wholly new problem, which was worked out by Capt. Davis with results of the city of the control of the control of the control of the city of the ci with great ingenuity and scientific skill; and for its present success it is enough to know that all access by the main ship channel is effectually closed. The bar is paved with granite, and the harbor a thing of the past."

The Mortar Fleet.

The principal naval recruiting in New York, at present, is for Commodore Porter's mortar fleet. The two rendezvous are thronged with brawny sailors of all nations, but chiefly Ameri-cans. Applicants seems to be attracted, rather than repelled, by the prospect of hazardous service. Every kind of sca-going talent is wanted for this expedition, and a sailor can ob-tain the position of master's mate, gunner's mate, seamen or ordinary seasons. mate, seamen or ordinary seamen, just according to his qualifications. The recruiting is conducted with the more care and deliberation because of the delay to which the expedition is subjected by the non-arrival of the great mortars from Pittsburg. Less than half-a-dozen of them have yet been delivered; and the whole number wanted is about twenty-five. The mortars weigh 17,000 pounds each, independent of the bed plates, on which they will rest, and will throw shells of 220 pounds. They are made expressly for the expedition, and their production and delivery are necessarily a slaw work. Desides one of these gigantic engines of death, each vessel will carry two enormous smooth-bore guus, for battering service, which will be supplied by government from its large stores of that species of ordnance. The schooners and brigs composing the sailing part of the expedition, are now nearly fitted in ship-yards about New York harbor.

Miscellancous War News.

Not withstanding the drain to supply the exthe usand mea on the Potomae.

Within the past four or five months not less an 250,000 stand of arms have come to the nited States from Europe. The article for the initial experiment of re-trenchment is horseflesh. The war office is sad-dled with the expenses of sixty thousand horses for cavalry purposes, or twenty thousand more than are wanted, and the mortality and damage

are equal to a dead loss of two hundred thou-sand dollars a week. The navy department is receiving thirty Dahlgreen guns of the heaviest caliber every week, which are immediately mounted on board the new gunboats and other war vessels.

Orders have gone from the ordnance depart-ment to the three largest cannon foundries in the country—the Fort Pitt in Pittsburg, the West Point, and Alger's in Boston—to manufacture to their utmost capacity 10-inch colum-biads for the next twelve months. Their present make would in that time yield eighteen andred guns. Contracts for immense quantities of small ordnance, arms, and shot and shell, have been made this week.

Letters from Havana state that two rebel steamers, the Theodora and the Isabel (the former is the vessel which carried Slidell and on from Charleston), were some days ago at Nassau coaling, by permission of her majes-ty's vessels at the government yard. The same letter states further that our vessels were not permitted to coal from our own ships at that A government spy reports that merchandise nd mails for the rebels are constantly passed

from Maryland to Virginia at various points on the upper Potomee, and that secessionists go to and fro with impunity. A number from Virginia passed Christmas with their Maryland

sympathisers.

The navy department has received information from our squadron that the stone fleet had effected its object, and that the harbor of Charleston is completely plugged.

Mr. Stanton, brother of E. P. Stanton of Kansas, arrested for complicity with the rebellion in Tennessee, has taken the cath of allegiance and been released from Fort Lafayette, The Louisville Louisville forces. The Louisville Journal says it is a thrilling fact that in all the fights which have taken place in Kentucky the Union troops have been signally victorious. It would seem as if the

signally victorious. It would seem as if the more contact with the soil of Kentucky paralyzed the sinewa of the rebels' arms and strengthened the muscles of their legs.

Tillman, the negro who, by killing three rebel pirates, brough the schooner S. J. Warring safely into port, has been awarded—in conjunction with two others-a salvage of \$17,000. On Dec. 21, one hundred contrabands arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, from the camp of the first Kansas cavalry.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE has placed at the disposal of Trinity College two Hong-Kong cudetships. The successful candidates - of course students of the college-must be between twenty and twenty three years of age, able to pass an examination in English and the classics, and at least two modern languages. They will then be sent to Hong-Kong, their passage paid, then be sont to Hong-Kong, their passage paid, and their ledgings, books and instructions provided at the public expense, while they are studying the Chinese language. They will be allowed two years to acquire this language, during which time they will also receive a salary of two hundred pounds sterling per annum. They will then be appointed government interpreters, at salaries of four hundred pounds each, and two years after their salaries will be raised to five hundred pounds; and after three raised to five hundred pounds; and after three years service they will be considered eligible to the higher officers in the civil services of Hong-